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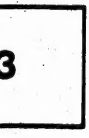

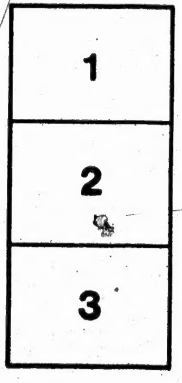

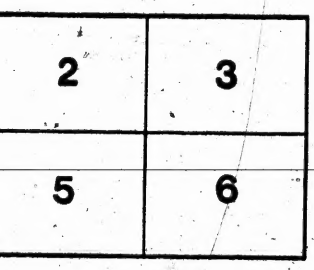

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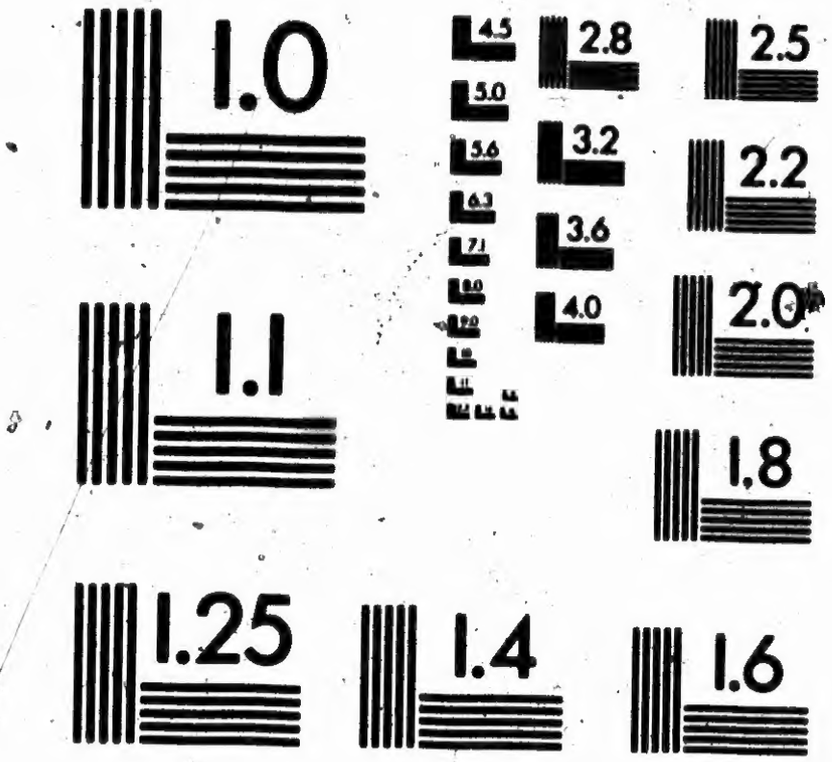

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

OF THE

Midland District.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE ACT OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT
6TH WILLIAM IV. CHAPTER 18,

WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING THE TARIFF OF RATES, BY-LAWS AND CONDITIONS.

FIRST BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN STRANGE, Esq. PRESIDENT,

HENRY CASSADY, Esq.	THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Esq.
JOHN COUNTER, Esq.	DAVID JOHN SMITH, Esq.
WILLIAM GARRATT, Esq.	WILLIAM WILSON, Esq.

MR. JOSEPH ROGERS, *Treasurer*. MR. WILLIAM DAWE, *Secretary*.

OFFICE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

KINGSTON.

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHRONICLE AND GAZETTE.

1837.

BRES
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PROSPECTUS.

The Directors being anxious to promote the benevolent object of the Legislature, in passing the Act, under which Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, for the several Districts of this Province, are established; that of affording at an expense comparatively trifling, security against the ruinous and afflicting consequences of the ravages of Fire, adopt this mode of making known to the inhabitants of the Midland District, the nature of the Institution, and the protection it ensures. A person insuring with this Company, gives them his own promissory note only, for the amount of the premium upon the sum insured, provided he has an Estate in Fee simple in the premises; but if he has a less Estate, such as an Estate for Life, or a term of years; or the insurance is effected on moveable property, he must have a responsible surety to join in the promissory note, except where moveable property is contained in buildings in which the insured has an Estate in Fee simple, when his own note is sufficient.

The amount of the premium is regulated by a scale of rates adapted to different descriptions of buildings, and other property, according to the degree of the peril or the risk, which has been framed in accordance with those of other Mutual Insurance Companies, which have been tested by experience, and proved most satisfactory and beneficial to the Insurers, and which is in no instance deviated from. Upon the amount of the deposit note, one shilling in the pound is paid to the Treasurer by the party insured, at the time the Insurance is effected; and also two shillings and six pence for the Proposals, and two shillings and six pence for the Policy, and nothing further, unless a loss of property should occur, in which case a general assessment upon all the notes is made, sufficient to cover such loss, averaging the sum due on each note, in proportion to its amount; but the utmost that can be required of any individual, in case of the heaviest calamity, is the whole amount of the premium of note, and in addition thereto, one pound over, upon every one hundred pounds insured; but considering the [illegible] and general description of property, in the Midland District, a fire so destructive, as to render such a call necessary, is

scarce within the bounds of probability, especially as the Directors have deemed it prudent, for the present, not to ensure more than Fifteen Hundred Pounds upon any one risk, nor to take continuous risks upon wooden buildings in Towns or Villages. In case no loss occurs the note is returned to the party by whom it was given, at the expiration of the time for which the insurance is effected; but the one shilling in the pound paid on its amount, is applied, in the first place, in discharging the necessary expenses of the establishment, and any surplus towards a fund, for payment of losses. The Mutual Insurance Company of Vermont affords a striking example, of the great saving individually, to persons insuring with it, and the general advantage to the community. The Vermont Company is the eldest in the Union, and commenced its operations in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Eight; since which period it has progressively increased, year after year; and it appears, by the last Report published, that it has insured property to the amount of nearly Eleven Million of Dollars; its losses have been only *thirty nine thousand dollars;* and the cost of insuring the same amount of property, in the ordinary companies, at the usual rates, would have amounted to *four hundred and forty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars;* from this deduct the actual losses, *thirty nine thousand dollars;* and it shows that a Mutual Insurance Company, in six years and a half, has saved to the Insured, upwards of *three hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars.*

The evident benefits resulting to insurers in the Vermont Company, have led to their universal establishment throughout the United States, no less than sixty-six Acts having been passed last Session of their Legislature, for their incorporation. And since the late dreadful conflagration in New York, the Inhabitants of several wards in the City, have formed associations for mutually insuring each other, without even the sanction of Legislative authority. The saving to insurers in Mutual Companies is also apparent from the profits derived by others whose nominal capital consists in shares. There being no joint Stock Company of any other description in the United Kingdom, of which the shares are caught up with equal avidity; and in this Province the British American Assurance Company recently established under an Act of the Provincial Parliament,

lately declared a handsome dividend upon the Stock paid in by the Shareholders, which, if the parties assured had mutually insured each other, they might have kept in their own pockets.—But it is not alone in the saving to insurers, that the advantages of Mutual Insurance Companies consist: every man insured has an interest not only in taking all possible precaution against the danger of Fire in his own premises, but also in observing those of his neighbours, and, in case of a calamity occurring, which, notwithstanding the strictest prudence and vigilance, will occasionally happen, knowing that he must bear an equal proportion of the loss with the actual sufferer, he will feel an equal interest in endeavoring to suppress the flames. The truth of this observation cannot be better exemplified than by the ardour with which the inhabitants of Kingston of all classes and ages, have, since the establishment of this Company, united in the formation of an efficient Fire Establishment. Another essential advantage of insuring with Mutual Companies, is the promptitude and facility with which a sufferer can recover remuneration for his loss. If he insures with a Company whose chief establishment is not within the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Province, the delay of months, nay years, may, and has occurred, whilst the agents are corresponding with their principals, before he can receive any compensation; and perhaps be subsequently involved in ruinous and protracted litigation, during which time his connexions in business are diverted into other channels, his credit ruined, and his prospects and success forever blasted.—Such evil consequences can never ensue to members of this Company, as the Act provides, that the Directors shall settle and order payment of every loss within three months after being notified thereof, and in case of dispute as to the amount, the suffering party has the option of either leaving the matter to arbitration, or bringing an action against the Company for the damage sustained. The Directors, profiting by the example of similar companies which have stood the test of experience, and considering their beneficial effects, are morally convinced that the wider the field of their operations, the greater the number of insurers, and the larger the amount assured; the more extended is their utility, the more firm their stability; and in case of calamity, the more lightly the burthen rests. The Directors have confined them-

advertto a general outline of the nature of the establishment; the brief limits of a prospectus not allowing space for details, but persons desirous of entering, who require further information than is contained in this Prospectus, and the Appendix, may obtain the same on application to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company in Kingston. In the principal towns and villages of the District, the advantages of this Institution are already known and justly appreciated, and the Directors beg particularly to direct the attention of the Farmers and other inhabitants of the country to the protection and security it would afford them, at a trifling expense. Distant from the aid of engines, and in most instances from water, frequently too remote from neighbors to render them timely assistance, and without those other facilities for extinguishing Fires, which are possessed in the Towns, their comfortable homestead may in an hour be reduced to a heap of ashes; and the fruits of years of labour and industry lost forever; of which we have, within these few weeks had three lamentable instances. Although the Company only commenced issuing Policies on the 20th day of October last, insurances have already been effected to the amount of [illegible] thousand pounds, and proposals to the amount of several [illegible] more have been accepted, for which Policies are issuing as speedily as the press of business will admit, and fresh applications are daily pouring in. The Directors therefore feel confident, that when they lay their statements of the affairs of the Company before the public at the end of the year, THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE MIDLAND DISTRICT will be found in the extent of its operations and consequent stability, inferior to none in the Province. They therefore invite every inhabitant of the District, who feels an interest in its prosperity, and in the promotion of useful institutions, to become members of the Company; prudence demands it, and duty to the public requires, that, to use the appropriate words of the Parent Company, we should "keep one another."

By order of the Directors,

W. DAWE, Secretary.

Kingston, 26th December, 1838.

APPENDIX.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Tariff of Rates of Assurance.

First Class, No. 1.—Buildings of Stone or Brick, covered with metal, no hazardous trade or occupation, or hazardous goods allowed therein; isolated and out of danger from all other buildings, and not having wooden porches, or covered galleries connected with other buildings, or, when not so situate, securely protected by Iron Doors or Shutters, so as to be isolated; and in other respects protected from external danger, and where neither fire nor lights are used—2 per cent.

First Class, No. 2.—The same kind of buildings, where fire or lights are used—2½ per cent.

First Class, No. 3.—When not isolated, or securely protected as above, but distant from wooden buildings, so as not to be endangered by them—2½ per cent.

First Class, No. 4.—When in unfavorable situations, or endangered by wooden buildings, or in very narrow streets—3 per cent.

Second Class, No. 1.—Buildings of Stone or Brick, covered with wood, no hazardous trade or occupation, or hazardous goods allowed therein; isolated from all other Buildings, and not having wooden porches or covered galleries connected with other buildings—3 per cent.

Second Class, No. 2.—The same when they adjoin first class buildings—3½ per cent.

Second Class, No. 3.—The same when they adjoin second class buildings—3½ per cent.

Second Class, No. 4.—The same endangered by wooden buildings, or porches, or covered galleries connected with other buildings—4½ per cent.

Third Class, No. 1.—Buildings partly of Stone and partly of Wood, plastered inside and out, covered with metal, isolated, no hazardous trade or occupation, or hazardous goods allowed therein—4½ per cent.

Third Class, No. 2.—The same covered with wood—5 per cent.

Third Class, No. 3.—The same in unfavorable situations, covered with metal, gable walls of Stone or Brick—5½ per cent.

Third Class, No. 4.—The same in unfavorable situations, covered with wood, gable walls of Stone or Brick—6 per cent.

Fourth Class, No. 1.—Buildings wholly of Wood, no hazardous trade or occupation, or hazardous goods allowed therein, completely isolated, and distant from all buildings likely to endanger them, 60 feet at least, but within the aid of the engines—3 to 15 per cent.

Fourth Class, No. 2.—In favorable situations, but exposed to risk from first or second class buildings—6½ to 15 per cent.

Fourth Class, No. 3.—Detached, but within from 40 to 60 feet of Wooden Buildings—7 to 16 per cent.

Fourth Class, No. 4.—Detached, but within from 25 to 40 feet of Wooden Buildings—8½ to 16 per cent.

Fourth Class, No. 5.—Adjoining Wooden Buildings on one side, and within a short distance from the other—8 to 18 per cent.

Fourth Class, No. 6.—Adjoining and surrounded by wooden buildings—9 to 20 per cent.

EXTRA RATES, OVER AND ABOVE THE FOREGOING PREMIUMS.

Firstly.—When hazardous goods are deposited in the building, (wholesale establishments alone excepted, where no goods are retailed,) such as pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, tallow, oils, brimstone, sulphur, saltpetre—upon the building and contents—2 per cent.

Secondly.—When Spirituous Liquors are deposited in the building—1 per cent.

Thirdly.—When extra or doubly hazardous goods are deposited in the building, such as earthen-ware, china, or glass-ware in packages, hemp, flax—on building and contents—2 per cent.

Fourthly.—When the goods insured consist of the stock of retail dealers in earthenware, china, glassware, watch-makers, gold or silversmiths, (jeweller's stock not included, which is special) apotheries, druggists—on the goods only—2 per cent.

Fifthly.—When the goods insured consist of the stock of retail dealers in oil, tallow, ship-chandlers—upon the buildings and contents—3 per cent.

Sixthly.—When the following trades or occupations are carried on [illegible] contents:

1. All retail shops not before enumerated, and boarding-houses, also dye-houses—1 per cent.

2. Sail-makers, (no tar to be heated on the premises) Printing Offices, Hotels and Taverns, Bakers, Tinsmiths, Armourers, and other smiths—2 per cent.

3. Confectioners, Chemists, Hat Manufacturers, Rope-makers, (the tar house to be out of danger, and not insured)—3 per cent.

4. Stables and Barns—3 per cent.

5. Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Coopers, Musical instrument makers and all other workers in wood, at their workshops or manufactories—5 per cent.

6. Houses and buildings under repair or buildings where any wood-work occasioning chips or shavings is made in the building, or in any other by which it is endangered—6 per cent.

7. Buildings of Stone or Brick, having the partitions and ceilings of wood, to be considered as an isolated wooden building, No. 1, and pay accordingly.

8. Jeweller's Stock special.

9. Churches—lowest rates of their respective classes, excepting when having spires, and unprotected with metallic lightning conductors of sufficient efficacy, when the extra charge will be

10. For every additional tenant under the same roof—½ per cent.

SPECIAL RATES.

TOTAL AMOUNT INSURED ON THE PROPERTY.	Not exceeding £100, PER CENT.		Over £100, & not ex. £200, PER CENT.		Exceeding £200, PER CENT.	
CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.	Stone.	Wood.	Stone.	Wood.	Stone.	Wood.
Grist Mills, worked by Water,	5	7	6	8	7	9
Saw Mills,		15		18		20
If endangered by Grist Mills, the same rate as them pay for Wood, if by other Buildings,						
Carding Mills, Oil Mills, Kilns, Malt Houses propelled by water, and all buildings endangered by them (not answerable for Grain drying in Kilns,)						
Breweries, (second class Buildings one fourth more than Stone)	10	15	15	20		30
Distilleries,	10 to	20				
Soap and Candle Manufactories,	20 to	40				
Tanneries, (second class Buildings one fourth more than Stone)	15 to	20			18	
Foundries, do. do. do.	10 to	20				
If Steam Engines are used 2 per cent extra.		20				
Ships and Vessels Building or repairing in Dock,	5 to	10				
Steam Boats and other Vessels during the winter months, including the risk of refitting in the Spring,	5 to	10				

CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE.

I. Application for Assurance must be in writing, and specify the construction and materials of the building to be assured, or containing the property to be assured, by whom occupied, whether as a private Dwelling House, or how otherwise; its situation with respect to contiguous buildings, and their construction and materials, and whether any manufactory is carried on within or about it; and in relation to the Assurance of Goods and Merchandize, the Application must state whether or not they are of the description denominated *hazardous, extra hazardous, or included in the memorandum of special rates.*

If any person assuring any Building or Goods in this Office, shall make any material misrepresentation or concealment; or if, after Assurance effected, either by the original policy, or by the renewal thereof, the risk shall be increased by any means whatever within the control of the assured; or if such buildings or premises shall be occupied in any way so as to render the risk more hazardous than at the time of assuring, such assurance shall be void and of no effect: unless an additional premium and deposit shall be settled with the Directors, and paid to the Treasurer, but no alterations or repairs in buildings, not increasing such risk, shall in any wise affect the previous insurance.

II. In all cases in which the proposer for Insurance upon buildings shall have a less estate than fee simple therein, and where no permanent lien can be created, as on Household Furniture, Merchandize, Boats, Vessels, &c. the Directors shall in every instance (except the insurer of Household Furniture or Merchandize is possessed of the fee simple of the premises in which they are contained,) require a good and sufficient surety to enter into a joint and several promissory note with the proposer for the amount of the premium and other liabilities, to which Insurers with the Company are subject under the Statute, to secure the amount of such premium and liabilities, and that the person joining as surety in such Promissory Note, shall not be a Director or Officer of the Company. And no assurance, whether original or continued, shall be considered as binding until a promissory note as required by the Statute and this condition, shall be given, and five per cent. paid in part thereof to the Treasurer.

SPECIAL RATES.

III. Property held in trust, or on commission, must be assured as such, otherwise the policy will not cover such property. *Goods on storage must be specifically assured.*

IV. In case of loss or damage by fire, or of exposure to loss or damage thereby, it shall be the duty of the assured to use their best endeavors for saving and preserving the property, and reasonable expenses incurred in the removal of Household Furniture, Goods, Wares or Merchandize, for the preservation thereof, and any damage or loss sustained thereby, shall be paid by the said Company. And it is mutually understood there can be no abandonment to the Company of the subject assured.

V. When any House or other building assured shall be alienated by sale or otherwise, the policy shall thereupon be void, and be surrendered to the Directors of the said Company to be cancelled, and, upon such surrender the assured shall be entitled to receive the deposit note upon payment of his or her proportion of all losses and expenses accrued prior to such surrender; but the alienee, having the policy assigned to him upon application to the Directors within thirty days after such alienation, on giving security to their satisfaction for such portion of the deposit note as shall remain unpaid, shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges, and subject to the same liabilities as the original party assured.

VI. All persons becoming members of this Company shall be concluded and bound by the Provisions of the said Act under which it is established.

VII. Members sustaining loss shall give notice thereof in writing to the Directors or Secretary within thirty days after the same shall have occurred, and such notice shall be accompanied with an account of the particulars or amount of such loss, together with their oath or affirmation, declaring such account to be true and just; showing also what was the value of the subject assured, in what general manner (as to trade, manufactory, merchandize or otherwise,) the building assured, or containing the subject assured, and the several parts thereof, were occupied at the time of the loss, and who were the occupants of such building; and where and how the fire originated, so far as they know or believe. They shall also produce a certificate under the hand and seal of a Magistrate most contiguous to the place of the fire, and not concerned in the loss, stating that he

has examined the circumstances attending the fire, loss, or damage alleged; and that he is acquainted with the character and circumstances of the assured or claimant, and that he verily believes that he, she, or they, have by misfortune, and without fraud or evil practice, sustained loss or damage on the subject assured to the amount which the Magistrate shall certify. And whenever required in writing, the assured, or person claiming, shall produce and exhibit his books of account and other vouchers, to the Directors in support of his claim, and permit extracts and copies thereof to be made. That then the Directors shall determine the amount of such loss, and in case of difference, the amount shall be settled by arbitration, or the party suffering may bring an action, but if no more be recovered than the amount determined by the Board of Directors, the plaintiff shall pay the costs. Execution not to issue against the Company till six months after judgment.

VIII. If ever it shall so happen that the whole amount of deposit notes shall be insufficient to pay the loss occasioned by any one fire or fires, in such case the sufferers insured by the said Company shall receive towards making good their respective losses, a proportionate dividend of the whole amount of such deposit notes, according to the sums by them respectively insured, and, in addition thereto, a sum to be assessed in such manner as shall be provided by any by-law of the said Company, not exceeding one pound currency upon every one hundred pounds by them respectively insured; and the said members shall never be required to pay more than one pound upon every one hundred pounds currency insured in the said Company, in addition to the amount of his, her or their deposit notes; but any member upon payment of the whole of his or her deposit note, and surrendering his or her policy before any subsequent loss or expense has occurred, shall be discharged from the said Company.

IX. The Directors shall settle the amount which each member is to pay on every loss which is to be in proportion to the original amount of his deposit note, and shall be paid to the Treasurer within thirty days after notice thereof. In default of payment Directors may sue for, and recover the whole amount of deposit note, the balance, if any, remaining to be returned to the party at the expiration of the term of insurance,

X. The Company may make insurance for any term not exceeding seven years, if the assured has a title in fee simple unincumbered to the buildings, and the land, but if the assured have a less estate therein, or if the premises be encumbered, the policy shall be void, unless the true title of the assured and the incumbrances be expressed in the proposals.

XI. The Directors shall settle and order payment of all losses within three months after they shall have been notified, but no allowance shall be made for gilding, historical or landscape painting, stucco or carved work.

XII. In case any building situated on leased Lands be destroyed by Fire, the Directors may retain the amount of the premium note until the expiration of the time of insurance, when the assured shall have the right to receive such part of the retained sums as has not been expended in losses and Assessments.

XIII. In case Insurance shall subsist or be effected on the premises or property assured by this Company, in any other Office, or from, by, or with, any other person or persons during the continuance of such assurance, the policy granted thereon by this Company shall be void, unless such double insurance subsist with the consent of the Directors, signified by endorsement on the back of the policy signed by the President and Secretary,—That then this Company shall be liable only to pay a ratable proportion of any loss or damage which may be sustained along with such other Office, person, or persons.

XIV. A payment of five per cent. on amount of premium note to be paid before the issuing of each policy, together with two shillings and sixpence for each policy.

XV. Not more than two-thirds of the estimated cash value of buildings or other property shall be assured by this Company.

XVI. No larger amount than £1500 will be insured on any one risk.

XVII. All fraud or false swearing shall cause a forfeiture of all claims on the Company, and shall be a full bar of all claims against it on the policy.

XVIII. No risk shall be taken upon any wooden building or property contained therein in the Town of Kingston unless approved by the Directors. Nor shall any wooden building here-

after erected in the said Town be insured by the said Company, except Wharves or Stores, Warehouses or Counting Houses built on Wharves or immediately adjacent to the water.

XIX. Assurances once made may be continued for such further time as may be agreed on, the promissory note for the same being renewed, and five per cent. paid in part thereof, and all assurances original or renewed shall be considered as made under the original representation, in so far as it may not be varied by a new representation in writing, which it shall in all cases be incumbent on the party assured to make, when the risk has been changed either within itself or by the surrounding or adjacent buildings.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

For the Midland District.

BY-LAWS.

I.

A Payment of Five per cent. on amount of Premium Note, to be paid before the issuing of a Policy, together with 2s. 6d. for each Policy.

II.

Where insurance is required on more than one building in the same Policy, the amount on each must be named, also the amount on Furniture, Goods, Grain, &c.

III.

In cases where no permanent lien can be created, as on Household Furniture, Merchandize, &c., the Directors may require an indemnity in lieu thereof, by an approved surety on the Premium Note.

IV.

Not more than two-thirds of the estimated cash value of buildings or other property, shall be insured by this Company.

V.

No larger amount than £1500 shall be insured on any one risk, by this Company.

VI.

Any person wishing to become a member of this Company, shall, previous to being insured, present his application to the Secretary, and if approved of by the Board, a Policy shall issue to be dated and take effect from the day it is issued.

VII.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep for the use of the Company the premium Notes, and all monies which may be paid into his hands, and to pay out the same by order of the Board, and he shall make a report in writing of the state of the Funds at each annual meeting, and to the Directors at any time required by them.

VIII.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep fair and correct records of all the proceedings of the Company, and to file and keep all writings coming to his hands necessary to be preserved, and shall make and preserve all records, surrenders and transfers, which are and may be necessary to be made and preserved in his Office, and also to do and perform all other Acts required of him by virtue of the Act of Incorporation and By-laws.

IX.

Each deposite note shall be retained thirty days after the expiration of the term of Insurance, named in the Policy for which it was given, and until the amount of all losses and expenses which may have occurred during said term, shall have been ascertained and paid.

X.

Whenever any member of this Company shall alienate or sell any house or building insured by this company, he may surrender his policy to the Secretary, with a request signed by him to have the same cancelled, and the Secretary on satisfactory proof being given of such sale, and on receipt of 2s. 6d. shall enter the same of record, as cancelled, to take effect [illegible] the same shall have been delivered by him; and if such sale

building only is alienated where others are contained in the same Policy, such policy may be in like manner cancelled as regards that building only; and the proportion of premium on the building so alienated, be after thirty days of said surrender indorsed on said member's premium note; provided further, that any person purchasing the whole property contained in, and receiving an assignment of a Policy, shall whilst thirty days from such purchase, forward the Policy and assignment to the Secretary, and may have the same confirmed to him on paying 2s. 6d. when such assignment is approved by a Director, the Secretary shall record the same with the confirmation thereof, so soon as the assignee of such Policy shall have given satisfactory security for the payment of the residue of the Premium Note for said Policy.

XI.

Members insuring personal property, may on sale or disposal of the same, surrender their Policy and have the same cancelled as far as regards such property, under the same regulations as if such Policy was on buildings only, as mentioned in the preceding Article.

XII.

All persons insured by this Company and sustaining loss or damage by fire, are forthwith to give notice thereof to the Secretary, and within thirty days after such loss to deliver in a particular account thereof in writing, signed by them and verified by their oaths or affirmations, and, also if required, by their Books of Account, and other proper vouchers, and shall also declare on oath or affirmation, whenever any and what other insurance has been made on the said property, and in case of any fraud or false swearing the claimant shall forfeit all claim he may have by virtue of his policy.

XIII.

That there be a regular meeting of the Directors of the Company at their Office at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, in each week.

XIV.

Any two Directors may authorize the Secretary to call a special meeting of the Board, or in his absence may call such meeting by a written notice sent to the other members.

XV.

No allowance shall be made for loss or damage by Fire, on Jewels, Plate, Plated-ware, Medals, Pictures, Family Paintings, Sculpture, or Musical instruments, unless specially mentioned in the Policy.

XVI.

This Company will not be accountable for loss sustained on premises in which more than twenty-five pounds of Gunpowder is kept at one time.

XVII.

That no risk shall be taken upon any wooden building in the Town of Kingston, unless approved by the Board of Directors. Nor shall any wooden building hereafter erected in the said Town be insured by this Company except Wharves or Stores, Warehouses or Counting-Houses, built on Wharves or immediately adjacent to the water.

XVIII.

That in future no continuous risks shall be taken upon wooden buildings in Towns or Villages, and one per cent. shall be added to the rate of premium upon wooden buildings not having proper and safe conveniences for keeping ashes.